

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD. **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st—**GEORGE C. NORTHRUP.**
2nd—**JONATHAN BOWMAN.**
3rd—**ALLEN WARDEN.**
4th—**HARVEY TURNER.**
5th—**A. J. BELTZ.**
6th—**W. S. M'DILL.**

"We are Coming, Father Abraham, 500,000 More."

The telegraph brought us on Tuesday the Proclamation of President Lincoln, calling for 500,000 more men, which may be furnished by volunteering if done before the 5th day of September next. If the number be not forthcoming by that time, a draft will be ordered. The term of service is one year, and the quota of Wisconsin will be about 12,000.

That this will be a very considerable drain upon the population of this State, it is needless to deny, but there are a number of facts, generally overlooked, that ought to be kept in view when considering this matter. In the first place there is a large number of Wisconsin troops now in the field whose term of service will expire before the 5th of September next, and the majority of whom will be most likely to re-enlist again under the strong inducements that will be held out to them. Second, many of the hundred day men, nearly all of whom are subject to draft, will do the same thing. A letter from our 40th regiment just received here, says the boys like soldiering so well that many of them talk of enlisting for the war. Third, the law of Congress authorizing recruiting in the insurgent states of both white and black troops, will be found to be a great benefit to all those who see fit to take advantage of it. The state of Massachusetts, true to her Yankee instincts and enterprise, had her agents on their way south before the President's signature to the law had got quite dry. We take it for granted that our own esteemed Executive will not allow the opportunity to pass unimproved to obtain troops in a manner that will relieve citizens of our own State. We know nothing of his intentions in this respect, but suppose that he will immediately take such steps as are necessary to secure to us some of the beneficial results of the act above mentioned. So far as we are advised there is nothing to prevent companies, corporations, or cities from procuring men to fill their quotas from the white or black inhabitants of those states, and no doubt companies will be formed to procure substitutes from that quarter. Of course a certain class of men in the North who insist that this is a "white man's war" and that this rebellion ought to be put down constitutionally, will soon be represented in the army of the Union by a "nigger" and will shoulder their muskets and off for the war. We congratulate all those who are opposed, from principle, to enlisting colored men to fight white rebels, upon the opportunity now presented of keeping up the dignity of Uncle Sam's blue coat by donning it themselves.

But the troops now called for must be had and will be had. The commutation clause has been abolished and those of us who are subject to draft must either fish or cut bait. The recent rebel raid up to the very gates of our own Capital—so close, it is said, that the raiders picked Old Abe's garden "sassa" for their evening meal, is quite enough to demonstrate the dire necessity of this call. It needs no argument to prove this. He who runs may read, provided he doesn't run away from the draft. It is a large call and it is not quite large enough. If it called for a million of men it would be better. It would end the war quicker and save thousands of lives. It ought to be the principal business of this people to make war until this rebellion ends. The rebels, every body knows, are on their last legs. They have put their last man into the field, and when the armies under Lee and Johnston are beaten, as they will be, the back-bone of the rebellion will be broken in fact.

The colored people of Baltimore have presented Mr. Lincoln with a splendid bible, bound in purple velvet, with heavy gold mountings, appropriately engraved, and inclosed in a walnut case lined with white silk. The total cost was \$580.72. The inscription upon the presentation plate is as follows: "To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, the Friend of Universal Freedom, from the Loyal Colored People of Baltimore, as a Token of Respect and Gratitude."

"BALTIMORE, 4th July, 1864."

"A SPASM OF SENSE."—The Manchester (England) Examiner of July 22d says: "Thus ends the career of one of the most notorious ships of modern times. Costly as has been her career to Federal commerce, she has been hardly less costly to this country. She has sown a legacy of distrust and future apprehensions on both sides of the Atlantic, and happy will it be both for England and America if with her, beneath the waters of the Channel, may be buried the memory of her career and the mischief she has done."

The motto of the Alabama was *Adieu to Dieu l'aitera*. "Help yourself, and God will help you." She helped herself, but it was the other gentleman helped her, in the end!—Chicago Tribune.

The hair of a New York soldier, who was injured by a recent fall in Georgia and sent to the hospital, has become perfectly white, his mustache and whiskers, however, retaining their original color.

A DISPATCH to the Chicago Tribune says it is believed the damage done by the raiders in Maryland to public and private property will reach nearly \$4,000,000.

A Trip to the Rock River—Crops—Beloit College and Rockford Female Seminary.

Editorial Correspondence of the Sentinel, Beloit, July 16.

A trip through the rich agricultural region between the Lake and Rock River is not a new or pleasant as it usually is in early July. Ordinarily in passing along either the Prairie du Chien, or this Racine and Mississippi Railway, at this season, one almost tires of witnessing on each hand and as far as the eye can reach, the luxuriant standing crops, which fairly burden the rich and well cultivated fields.

THE EFFECT OF THE DROUGHT.

Now there are too abundant evidences everywhere visible of the effects of the drought, in the shape of stunted and withered cereals and grasses, freshened up and revived by late rains, to be sure, but still too manifestly damaged by the unprecedented dry spell of early summer.

THE CHINESE BUG.

To add to the misfortunes of our farmers, the Chinese bug is now, in the southern counties at least, rapidly completing the damage inflicted by the drought, so far as the wheat crop is concerned. The long spell of dry and warm weather was as favorable to the hatching of this terrible pest as it was unfavorable to vegetable growth, and in Rock and Walworth counties the prospect is that but little more wheat than is needed for home consumption will be secured. And these two counties in favorable years raise 750,000 bushels of wheat annually. It is possible that the farmers considerably exaggerate the mischief being done by the Chinese bug, for they are as a class somewhat given to exclaiming, but there is no room for doubt that they have this year grave reason for apprehension.

LITERARY FESTIVALS.

Our special reason for a trip to the Rock River was to make our annual visit to the commencement exercises of the two literary institutions which, like the Rock River valley itself, form a bond of Union between Wisconsin and Illinois. We refer, of course, to Beloit College and Rockford Female Seminary; both founded by the same self-sacrificing men, under the auspices of the Congregational and Presbyterian—New School Churches of Northern Illinois and Northern Wisconsin; supported by the same class of patrons and guided by the same general policy—sister institutions in name and in fact, uniting for noble purposes the two adjacent States as no similar institutions do elsewhere.

THE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

For the first time since the first Anniversary in 1855 failed to come off, the festival was a hundred-fold more creditable to the College than any Commencement exercises could have been.

A PATRIOTIC CLASS.

It failed for the simple reason that the entire graduating class, accompanied by one of the Professors and several of the members of the lower classes, responded to a man to the call for hundred day volunteers and are now carrying muskets in the vicinity of Memphis. They will receive their regular diplomas, however, as though they had remained. To the regular formulae should be added a copy of each graduate's certificate of honorable discharge from his country's service, at the expiration of the hundred days. These diplomas, thus supplemented, would be worth preserving.

PROSPERITY OF THE COLLEGE.

The College has prospered largely during the past year. President Chapin having secured \$25,000 in the East, while the Rev. Mr. Pettibone has obtained considerably over half that amount in subscriptions in this State.

THE SEMINARY COMMENCEMENT.

Not being liable to interruption from the same cause which broke up that of the College, came off as usual this week, and, as usual, was richly well attended. The graduating class numbered nineteen, and their literary exercises would have done credit to the graduates of any similar institution anywhere. The peculiar feature of the exercises, however, and one which deserves especial mention, was the giving of diplomas to students who had accomplished a complete course of musical study.

This new feature, which should be adopted in all schools of like character, was introduced by the Musical Professor, Mr. D. N. Hood, under whose able direction the musical department of the Rockford school has won its deserved prominence. The performance of the musical graduates fully justified their claims to the certificates of proficiency they received. The Seminary, like its sister institution up the river, is prosperous, having, in fact, more applications for admission than facilities for the accommodation of the applicants.

J. M. W.

WHAT MAY BE DONE WITH OLD RAGS.—There is a church actually existing near Bergen, which can contain nearly one thousand persons. It is circular within, octagonal without. The relieves outside, and the statues within, the roof, the eulging, the Corinthian capitals, are all of paper-mache, rendered water-proof by saturation in vitriol, water-lime, whey, and white of egg. We have not yet reached this ancient ruin in our day of paper, but it would hardly surprise us, inasmuch as we employ the same material in private houses, in steamboats, and in some public buildings, instead of carved decorations and plaster ornaments. When Frederick the Second of Prussia set up a limited paper-mache manufactory at Berlin, in 1765, he little thought that paper cathedrals might, within a century, spring out of his snuff-boxes by the slight-of-hand advancing art. At present we who haunt cathedrals and build churches, like stone better. But there is no saying what we may come to. It is not long since it would have seemed impossible to cover eighteen acres of ground with glass, as to erect a pagoda of soap bubbles; yet the thing is done. When we think of a psalm sung by one thousand voices pealing through an edifice made of old rags, and the universal elements bound down to carry our messages with the speed of light, it would be presumptuous to say what can and what cannot be achieved by science and art, under the training of steady old Time.

REV. MR. DEXTER, editor of the *Compendium*, has been called to account for exchanging pulpits with Rev. Charles Beecher, the heretic. Mr. Dexter replies, reaffirming his confidence in Mr. Beecher's substantial orthodoxy, and says: "In the exercise of this confidence, and in the witness of his heart, and of the great truths of his doctrine, and in testimony of my belief in the rene of that spirit which would thrust a god man—whose labors Christ accepts—out of the ministry, because his philosophy of theology is different from his own. I exchanged pulpits with Mr. Beecher, he being the Orthodox Congregational pastor of an Orthodox Congregational Church."

SEVEN FUGITIVE negroes were killed and wounded by a party of guerrillas near Mount Washington, Kentucky, on last Sunday night. The murderers will all support the Chicago ticket.—Nashville Times.

How Gen. Franklin Escaped—A Romantic Story.

Major Gen. Franklin was seated in a car at the time of his capture alongside of a wounded Lieutenant-Colonel; when a rebel colonel came in the car addressing himself to the wounded officer said: "Are you Major-General Franklin?" He replied that he was not, and gave his name and rank. General Franklin was in citizen's dress, but the rebel also put the question to him, and he frankly answered that such was his name and rank.

There was no doubt in the mind of General Franklin, from the rebel interrogation, that he had been pointed out to the rebels by some of the passengers.

The rebel Colonel said: "General, I am happy to see you."

The General replied: "I cannot say that I am pleased to see you under the circumstances."

About ten minutes afterwards Henry Gilmore came into the car, and addressing himself to General Franklin said: "General you will consider yourself my prisoner."

Gen. Franklin was then put into a carriage, and with other prisoners, driven through the country, stopping awhile at Townsonton, and then moving across to Reisterstown, where they arrived about one o'clock on Tuesday morning and immediately bivouacked for the night.

The General was put into the custody of Capt. Owens and two guards, who were charged with his safe keeping. Expressing himself as sick and weary, he immediately laid down and feigned sleep. Soon the captain and his guards laid down, and he listened anxiously for indications of sleep on their part. He had not to wait long before he heard the guard nearest to him commence to breathe heavily, momentarily increasing in volume and profundity, until it became sufficiently loud to wake an ordinary sleeper.

The captain and the other guard laid, in the meantime, also commenced to breathe rather heavily, and the general continued with his eyes open to feign sleep. He laid in this way for some time, until all three gave unmistakable signs of sleep. Fearing they were playing "possum," he got up and walked carefully around them, and then he forced on his feet the noiseless shoes he had on, and made considerable noise thinking that they wanted an excuse to shoot at him, as each man was laying with their right hand grasping the muzzles of their guns.

The indications of profound sleep being so unmistakable on the part of all three of them, he now thought he would test the sincerity of their slumbers by jumping the fence. This he did, and on looking back could see no movement of the dusky forms of his guards, and off he shot across several fields, jumping the fences and keeping straight ahead in the direction he thought would take him toward the city. He ran about three quarters of an hour, when he entered a black wood, and in his weary state, being really broken down by fatigue sought a place of concealment.

He remained concealed for the balance of the night and all the next day, frequently seeing from his hiding place the rebel scouts searching for him, and scouring the bushes and woods.

Finally, about sunset, almost famished for water and food, he ventured out, having come to the conclusion that freedom and starvation was nearly as bad as being a prisoner.

He still kept in the woods, however, and soon saw two men moving towards him, carrying large bundles of hay. He walked up to them and asked what they were doing with hay in the woods, when one of them replied: "We have had our horses in the woods, to keep them out of the hands of the d—d rebels, and we are going to feed them." This reply was a sufficient indication of their sentiments, and he immediately made known to them the circumstances of his presence in the woods, and who he was. They treated him most kindly and cordially dropped their hay and conducted him by a secluded route to their farm house, where he was most kindly and hospitably received by the family. Being in a neighborhood surrounded by rebel sympathizers, and some of the rebel scouts still prowling around apparently watching for him, his whereabouts were kept a profound secret by his loyal hosts, who on Wednesday, set about devising means of getting him to this city.

This he accomplished, and at midnight last night a carriage went out from the city and returned with the General, feeling, as he expressed himself, more free than ever he had before felt in his life.

The name of the gallant and patriotic Maryland farmer is at present withheld, for the reason that he has reason to fear rebel retaliation should any more of the highwaymen of Harry Gilmore be still in his neighborhood.

The General is preparing to leave this morning again for Philadelphia, to join his family at York, Pa., where he will spend a few weeks to recuperate his shattered health.—Baltimore paper.

A REMARKABLE COIN.—While at Saratoga Springs, last week, we were shown a remarkable coin, in the possession of Mr. C. R. Brown, jeweler of that place. It is of gold, and of the time of Philip II, of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great. On the one side is the head of god Apollo, and on the other a representation of the Olympian games (a chariot race). As the great monarch, in whose reign it was coined, flourished about 336 years before Christ, it bears an age of 2,200 years. And yet, it is almost as perfect as it was the day on which it was cast. The name "Philipos" in Greek, is clearly legible.

The manner in which the coin found its way to the light is curious. Two jars containing coins of Philip and Alexander were discovered some time ago by workmen in the ground among the ruins of the ancient city of Sidon, Syria. They divided the prize among themselves; but the Turkish government hearing of the discovery, imprisoned the poor fellows until they were compelled to disgorge nearly all their treasures. The coins were immediately melted up for new pieces; but a Mahomedan woman, who was with the workman when they stumbled upon their prize, obtained some of the coins and worked out the government by her endurance of imprisonment, while denying the possession of any of the treasure. After her release, Rev. W. W. Eddy—then, we believe, stationed as a missionary at that place—obtained this piece from her with much difficulty, by making her believe that unless she gave it up she would be again arrested. There seems to be no doubt of its genuineness.—Albany Journal.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—The statue of Washington, recently captured by General Hunter at Lexington, Va., arrived on Saturday evening at Wheeling, Va. It is the first bronze statue ever cast of Washington. A bronze tablet accompanies the statue, on which is the following inscription: "The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia have caused this statue to be erected as a monument of affection and gratitude to George Washington, who, uniting to the endowments of the hero the virtues of the patriot, and exerting both in establishing the liberties of his country, has endeavored his name to his fellow citizens, and given to the world an immortal example of true glory."—Done in the year of Christ, 1788, and in the year of the Commonwealth the 12th."

The Recent Terrible Railroad Accident in Canada—How the Emigrants were "Accommodated."

[From the Toronto Globe, July 8.]

The Grand Trunk Company undertook to convey these people through Canada, from Quebec to Detroit, and how did it proceed to fulfil the contract? In the first place it stowed away four hundred and eighty of them, or more, into eleven cars, of which only one was an ordinary second-class, and the remainder were box or freight cars, without seats, except some planks rudely fixed up as a temporary make-shift. An officer of the company testified that a box-car would afford comfortable room for twenty-five persons, and then "with close packing," it might be made to hold between thirty-five and forty. If the number of passengers, at least four hundred and eighty, be divided by the number of cars, it will be seen that there was an average of forty-four to each, and to get all these packed in, something more, according to Mr. Eaton's evidence, even than "close packing," must have been necessary. The brakeman has stated that the second-class car was so full that no more could get in, and that a number had to stand. But the over-crowding was not the worst of it.

In a number of cars there was no light—in how many we cannot say; the evidence does not show that there was any lamp except in the solitary second-class car. And there were these poor creatures huddled together—men, women and children—as closely as human beings could be packed in the darkness—without the most ordinary travelling conveniences, without proper ventilation, and without any care to enable passengers to respect the commonest decencies of life, there being no closets or substitutes for them in any of these box cars. The interior of that immigrant train—which has been laid bare to our view in consequence of the sad catastrophe which befell it—irresistibly brings to our minds as the only fitting parallel, the oft-told horrors of the middle passage; and it is no wonder that many of the immigrants who escaped from the wreck mingled, even with their wailings over the corpses of their slaughtered friends and relatives, bitter complaints of the way it which they have been treated, independently altogether of the accident—more like pigs, as they themselves expressed it, than as human beings.

"OUR FRIENDS."—The Atlanta Ga. Register of a recent date says: "Ex-President Pierce, Seymour, of Connecticut, Vallandigham, Reed, Wood, and Richardson, and hundreds of others are as hostile to the war as to Black Republicanism. These men are doing us indirect service. They are not openly and avowedly our friends, nor could we reasonably ask this of them. If they did not more than resist the centralization of Mr. Lincoln, that far they are worthy of our respect and sympathy. If they hold up the banner of State Rights, that far they are advocating a sentiment entitled to our admiration.

Such is the course they are pursuing, and such a course ought to have our cordial approbation. Step by step the same convictions and the same temper that have braced them in compact unity and fiery valor, to denounce ultra Federalism and New England fanaticism, will bring them upon the right ground as it respects our independence. We confess our faith in their political principles. We confess our confidence that eventually these men will see the whole truth, and embrace all its conclusions."

GOODS NEVER BEFORE IN JAMESTOWN.

On Exhibition and Sale at
McKEY & BROS.

12 Genuine Paisley Double Shetlands!
being our own importation, and will be sold as follows: 2500 yds. 25 Shetlands, \$45. 25 Stewart's price for the best quality is \$60. Also the

Genuine Silk Bottom Balmoral!
only \$6. Owing to the lateness of

THE SPRING TRADE!
We now offer our 104

DOUBLE WIDTH TAFFETAI!
at 88¢ per yard. Also a like reduction in balance of

SPRING DRESS GOODS!
to make room for our

Summer Purchases!
now receiving. 410ap10dawit

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 102, Broadway.

Cash Capital, \$500,000 00
Surplus, \$15,360 00

New York, Jan. 12, 1864.

The following is the audited and sworn statement of this company, showing its actual condition on the first day of January, 1864:

ASSETS.

Cash balance in bank, \$15,360 00
Loans on stocks of solvent institutions, \$15,360 00
Loans on bonds and mortgages, \$15,360 00
Real estate owned by the company, \$15,360 00
Loans on bonds and mortgages, \$15,360 00
Stocks and bonds owned by the company, \$15,360 00
Interest on loans due and unpaid—all paid prior to this date, \$15,360 00
Premiums due and unpaid, \$15,360 00
Rents accrued, not yet due, \$15,360 00
United States Internal Revenue Stamps, \$15,360 00

Total, \$15,360 00

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, and all other liabilities of every description, \$15,360 00

DIRECTORS:
GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LLOYD, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.
A. C. DAY, Madison, State Agent.

We have taken the agency of the above named Insurance Company for Rock county, and intend either personally or by substitutes to canvass the whole county soliciting business in its behalf. It is a stock company, and stands among the best and most reliable institutions in New York. Dividing 75 per cent. of its net profits among its participating policy holders, makes it one of the most desirable companies in which to insure. Risks taken on merchandise, buildings and all household property at the customary rates.

J. S. CHAPIN.
757j10dawit

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, for the sale of
Real Estate, Stock, Merchandise,
of all descriptions.

THOMAS BURBECK
having established himself in the above named business, three doors north of the American Hotel, in Jamestown, Wis., most respectfully tenders his services to any person requiring them, on the most reasonable terms.

A good stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, Yankee notions, etc., constantly on hand.
He has an excellent stock of fine bought and sold.
Having had 12 years experience in the business he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction.

509j10dawit T. BURBECK, Auctioneer.

PERFUMED AND INITIAL STATIONARY for the ladies, just received at
SUTHERLAND'S.

WRITING PAPER & Envelopes.
—1100 to be asked the people of interior Wisconsin by purchasing their stationery at
SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL!
Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. dcdaw

NERVOUS DISEASES
AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 347apidawit

HOW TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES.
Use Dutcher's Celebrated LIGHTNING FLY KILLER, a neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.
690j10dawit

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.
This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Jan28dawit

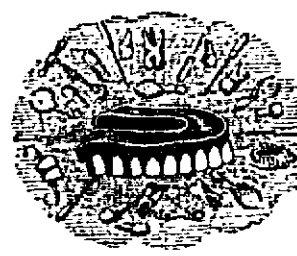
HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.
This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the delicate appearance so marvellous in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patented by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.
DEMAR E. BARNES & CO.,
General Agents, 232 Broadway, New York.

S-T-1860-X-DRAKEN PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent malarial and intermittent fever.
They purify the blood and revitalize the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Caligua Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO. 202 Broadway, New York. d1awgawit

LYON'S KATHARON.
Lyon's KATHARON—Katharon is from the Greek word "Katharo," or "Kathairo," signifying to cleanse, regenerate, and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring, and beautifying the human hair, it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill, and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.
It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the hair cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents the hair from falling off and turning grey.
It restores hair upon bald heads.
Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Katharon. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers. DEMAR E. BARNES & CO., angldawit

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGAN.
Among the different inventions originated and perfected by American ingenuity during the past twenty years, few are more surprising than the improvements in musical instruments, especially in reed instruments known as "Reed Organs." Harmoniums and Melodions. European taste has long seemed to have been satisfied with the Organs of Alexandre and Pleyel, although neither of those instruments afford much real variety of tone, and notwithstanding the makers have multiplied stops and sets of reeds, and by consequence the cost, to an extraordinary degree. The American Organ made by S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston, may safely challenge comparison with either of these, whether as regards variety, power and sweetness of tone or cost. All reed instruments made by the best manufacturers in this country are constructed on the same principle, viz: of drawing the air through the reeds by a powerful pressure; and the "American Organ" differs from its competitors mainly in three points: 1st. The great care and thoroughness exercised in manufacture. 2d. In the skillful selection of many different qualities of tone as there are sets of reeds; and 3d. In the use of a reverberating box, which adds materially to the power of the instrument without detracting to its delicacy and sweetness. Any person possessing a musical box can readily operate this improvement by setting it while in operation on a mantle or table, and then on a large empty box or barrel, and observing its vastly increased power and richness when in the latter position. In these three points—and they are certainly material ones—an superiority claimed for the American Organ of Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith over the reed instruments of other makers. The Messrs. Smith, being the most experienced reed organ makers in Boston, and having at least equal facilities with any other makers, have always kept themselves familiar with all improvements and inventions in their department, and they confidently assert their "AMERICAN ORGANS" to be unequalled in variety, and unsurpassed by any, at home or abroad, in purity, sweetness and power of tone. The contrivances for producing varied expression, such as the "triple forte" tremolo and swell, and the case with which change of stops may be made, render the American Organ, in skillful hands, capable of as much delicacy of expression and variety of effect as the expensive harmonium, and while undoubtedly far superior in durability, is sold for less than half the cost. The demand in England for Smith's American Organ is steadily increasing, and is an irrefragable proof that it triumphantly stands the test of competition in their own market with the most celebrated European instruments.
To be found at the Music Store of D. D. WILSON, Jamestown, Wis. 631j10dawit

JUST RECEIVED AT THE DENTAL FACTORY, from Philadelphia, a large supply of the most exquisite



ADAMANTINE TEETH,
A new style just patented. They are by far the most beautiful and durable of any yet offered to the public. None have ever been offered in this city before that will compare with them for strength, durability and perfection of beauty. 70j10dawit

STRAW GOODS!
STRAW GOODS.
Buy a Hat for Forty Cents
worth seventy-five, at
622my23dawit MRS. BEALE'S.

REMOVAL—DR. LALE has removed his Throat and Lung Institute to 109 West House Block, over Colwell's Drug Store. Jan23dawit

NONE BUT CHRIST—This is the title of the most interesting Religious Book that has appeared for a long time. The Author is Mr. Boyd, of Chicago. For sale by
640j10dawit LEAVITT & DEARBORN.

Rice, Gaul & Rice's Column.

DRY GOODS RETAILING LESS THAN

NEW YORK JOBBING PRICES!

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to buy goods cheap

RICE, GAUL & RICE

CLOSING BUSINESS.

The First Day of September Next,

Spring & Summer Trade

ADHERE TO OLD PRICES,

DRESS GOODS!

STYLE OR PRICE.

Summer Cloaks and Shawls

AT A LARGE REDUCTION

BLACK SILK CIRCULARS AND SACQUES.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

GREAT BARGAINS

TO THOSE INDEBTED TO US

None but Christ—This is the title of the most interesting Religious Book that has appeared for a long time. The Author is Mr. Boyd, of Chicago. For sale by
640j10dawit LEAVITT & DEARBORN.

Riordan & Leech's Column.

NEW SPRING GOODS

IMMENSE ARRIVALS IN ALL THE

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

RIORDAN & LEECH!

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

NEW DRESS GOODS

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CIRCULARS, SACQUES, &c,

THE MOST FASTIDIOUS!

CLOAKING CLOTHS!

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BOOTS AND SHOES!

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Our Varied and Extensive Stock

to all to examine

and determine for themselves the truth of our store. Respectfully Submitted,
420ap10dawit RIORDAN & LEECH

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD. **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st—**C. C. NORTHUP.**
2nd—**J. NATHAN BOWMAN.**
3rd—**ALLEN WORDEN.**
4th—**HARVEY J. TURNER.**
5th—**W. J. BELITZ.**
6th—**A. S. M'DILL.**

"We are coming, Father Abraham, 500,000 more."

The telegraph brought us on Tuesday the Proclamation of President Lincoln, calling for 500,000 more men, which may be furnished by volunteering if done before the 5th day of September next. If the number be not forthcoming by that time, a draft will be ordered. The term of service is one year, and the quota of Wisconsin will be about 12,000.

That this will be a very considerable drain upon the population of this State, it is needless to deny, but there are a number of facts, generally overlooked, that ought to be kept in view when considering this matter. In the first place there is a large number of Wisconsin troops now in the field whose term of service will expire before the 5th of September next, and the majority of whom will be most likely to re-enlist again under the strong inducements that will be held out to them. Second, many of the hundred day men, nearly all of whom are subject to draft, will do the same thing. A letter from our 40th regiment just received here, says the boys like soldiering so well that many of them talk of enlisting for the war. Third, the law of Congress authorizing recruiting in the insurgent states of both white and black troops, will be found to be a great benefit to all those who see fit to take advantage of it. The state of Massachusetts, true to her Yankee instincts and enterprise, had her agents on their way south before the President's signature to the law had got quite dry. We take it for granted that our own esteemed Executive will not allow the opportunity to pass unimproved to obtain troops in a manner that will relieve citizens of our own State. We know nothing of his intentions in this respect, but suppose that he will immediately take such steps as are necessary to secure to us some of the beneficial results of the act above mentioned. So far as we are advised there is nothing to prevent companies, corporations, or cities from procuring men for their quotas from the white or black inhabitants of those states, and no doubt companies will be formed to procure substitutes from that quarter. Of course a certain class of men in the North who insist that this is a "white man's war" and that this rebellion ought to be put down constitutionally, will scorn to be represented in the army of the Union by a "nigger" and will shoulder their muskets and off for the war. We congratulate all those who are opposed, from principle, to enlisting colored men to fight white rebels, upon the opportunity now presented of keeping up the dignity of Uncle Sam's blue coat by donating it themselves.

But the troops now called for must be had and will be had. The commutation clause has been abolished and those of us who are subject to draft must either fight or pay. The recent rebel raid up to the very gates of our own Capital—so close, it is said, that the raiders picked Old Abe's garden "sass" for their evening meal, is quite enough to demonstrate the dire necessity of this call. It needs no argument to prove this. He who runs may read, provided he doesn't run away from the draft. It is a large call but it is not quite large enough. If it called for a million of men it would be better. It would end the war quicker and save thousands of lives. It ought to be the principal business of this people to make war until this rebellion ends. The rebels, every body knows, are on their last legs. They have put their last man into the field, and when the armies under Lee and Johnson are beaten, as they will be, the back-bone of the rebellion will be broken in fact.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE have presented Mr. Lincoln with a splendid bible, bound in purple velvet, with heavy gold mountings, appropriately engraved, and inclosed in a walnut case lined with white silk. The total cost was \$580.72. The inscription upon the presentation plate is as follows: "To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, from the Loyal Colored People of Baltimore, as a Token of Respect and Gratitude."
—BALTIMORE, 4th July, 1864.

"A SPARK OF SENSE."—The Manchester (England) Examiner of July 22d says: "Thus ends the career of one of the most notorious ships of modern times. Costly as has been her career to Federal commerce, she has been hardly less costly to this country. She has sown a legacy of distrust and of future apprehensions on both sides of the Atlantic; and happy will it be both for England and America if with her, beneath the waters of the Channel, may be buried the memory of her career and the mischief she has done."

THE MOTHER OF THE ALABAMA was *Aide to Dieu's* "Aida." "Hold yourself, and God will help you." She helped herself, but it was the other gentleman who helped her, in the end.—Chicago Tribune.

THE HEAD of a New York soldier, who was injured by a recent fall in Georgia and sent to the hospital, has become perfectly white, his mustache and whiskers, however, retaining their original color.

A DISPATCH to the Chicago Tribune says it is believed the damage done by the raiders in Maryland to public and private property will reach nearly \$4,000,000.

A Trip to the Rock River—Crops—Beloit College and Rockford Female Seminary.

Editorial Correspondence of the Sentinel.

Beloit, July 16.
A trip through the rich agricultural region between the Lake and Rock River is not this year so pleasant as it usually is in early July. Ordinarily in passing along either the Prairie du Chien or the Racine and Mississippi Railway, at this season, one almost tires of witnessing on each hand and as far as the eye can reach, the luxuriant standing crops, which fairly burden the rich and well cultivated fields.

THE EFFECT OF THE DROUGHT.
Now there are too abundant evidences everywhere visible of the effects of the drought, in the shape of stunted and withered cereals and grasses, freshened up and revived by late rains, to be sure, but still too manifestly damaged by the unprecedented dry spell of early summer.

THE CHURCH EYE.
To add to the misfortunes of our farmers, the church bug is now, in the southern counties at least, rapidly completing the damage inflicted by the drought, so far as the wheat crop is concerned. The long spell of dry and warm weather was as favorable to the hatching of this terrible pest as it was unfavorable to vegetable growth, and in Rock and Walworth counties the prospect is that but little more wheat than is needed for home consumption will be secured. And these two counties, in favorable years, raise 1/2 of export over two million bushels annually. It is possible that the farmers considerably exaggerate the mischief being done by the church bug, for they are as a class somewhat given to exclaiming, but there is no room for doubt that they have this year grave reason for apprehension.

LITERARY FESTIVALS.
Our special reason for a trip to the Rock River was to make our annual visit to the commencement exercises of the twin literary institutions which, like the Rock River valley itself, form a bond of Union between Wisconsin and Illinois. To refer, of course, to Beloit College and Rockford Female Seminary, both founded by the same self-sacrificing men, under the auspices of the Congregational and Presbyterian—New School—Churches of Northern Illinois, and Northern Wisconsin; supported by the same class of patrons and guided by the same general policy—sister institutions in name and in fact, uniting for noble purposes the two adjacent States as no similar institutions do elsewhere.

THE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.
For the first time since the first Anniversary in 1851 failed to come off, and the failure was a hundred-fold more creditable to the College than any Commencement exercises could have been.
A PATRIOTIC CLASS.
It failed for the simple reason that the entire graduating class, accompanied by one of the Professors and several of the members of the lower classes, responded to a man to the call for hundred day volunteers and are now carrying muskets in the vicinity of Memphis. They will receive their regular diplomas, however, as though they had remained. To the regular formulas should be added a copy of each graduate's certificate of honorable discharge from his country's service, at the expiration of the hundred days. These diplomas, thus supplemented, would be worth preserving.

PROSPERITY OF THE COLLEGE.
The College has prospered largely during the past year. President Chapin having secured \$25,000 in the East, while the Rev. Mr. Pettibone has obtained considerably over half that amount in subscriptions in this State.

THE SEMINARY COMMENCEMENT.
Not being liable to interruption from the same cause which broke up that of the College, came off as usual this week, and, as usual, was richly worth attending. The graduates of the literary exercises would have done credit to the graduates of any similar institution anywhere. The peculiar feature of the exercises, however, and one which deserves special mention, was the giving of diplomas to students who had accomplished a complete course of musical study.

This new feature, which should be adopted in all schools of like character, was introduced by the Musical Professor, Mr. D. N. Hood, under whose able direction the musical department of the Rockford school has won its deserved prominence. The performance of the musical graduates fully justified their claims to the certificates of proficiency they received.

THE SEMINARY, like its sister institution up the river, is prosperous, having, in fact, more applications for admission than facilities for the accommodation of the applicants.
J. M. B.

WHAT MAY BE DONE WITH OLD RAGS.—There is a church actually existing near Bergen, which can contain nearly one thousand persons. It is circular within, octagonal without. The roof is outside, and the staves within, the roof, the ceiling, the Corinthian capitals, are all of paper-mache, redwood water-proof by saturation in vitriol, water-lime, whey, and white of egg. We have not yet reached this audacity in our use of paper; but it should hardly surprise us, inasmuch as we employ the same material in private houses, in steamboats, and in some public buildings, instead of carved decorations and plaster ornaments.—When Frederick the Second of Prussia set up a limited paper-mache manufactory at Berlin, in 1763, he little thought that paper cutlery, might, within a century, spring out of his snuff-boxes by the light of a candle.

At present we who haunt cathedrals and build churches, like stone better. But there is no saying what we may come to. It is not long since it would have seemed as impossible to cover eighteen acres of ground with glass, as to erect a pagoda of soap bubbles; yet the thing is done.—When we think of a psalm sung by one thousand voices peeling through an edifice made of old rags, and the universal elements bound down to carry our messages with the speed of light, it would be presumptuous to say what can and what cannot be achieved by science and art, under the training of steady old Time.

Rev. Mr. DEXTER, editor of the *Congregationalist*, has been called to account for exchanging pulpits with Rev. Charles Beecher, the heretic. Mr. Dexter replies reaffirming his confidence in Mr. Beecher's substantial orthodoxy, and says: "In the exercise of this confidence in the soundness of his heart, and of the great essentials of his doctrine, and in testimony of my abhorrence of that spirit which would thrust a good man—whose labors Christ accepts—out of the ministry, because his philosophy of theology is different from my own, I exchanged pulpits with Mr. Beecher, he being the Orthodox Congregational pastor of an Orthodox Congregational Church."

How Gen. Franklin Escaped—A Romantic Story.

Major Gen. Franklin was seated in a car at the time this capture alongside of a wounded Lieutenant-Colonel; when a rebel colonel came in the car addressing himself to the wounded officer said: "Are you Major-General Franklin? He replied that he was not, and gave his name and rank. General Franklin was in citizen's dress, but the rebel also put the question to him, and he frankly answered that such was his name and rank.

There was no doubt in the mind of General Franklin, from the rebel interrogation, that he had been pointed out to the rebels by some of the passengers.
The rebel Colonel said: General, I am happy to see you."
The General replied: "I cannot say that I am pleased to see you under the circumstances."

About ten minutes afterwards Henry Gilmore came into the car, and addressing himself to General Franklin said: "General, you will consider yourself my prisoner."

Gen. Franklin was then put into a carriage, and with other prisoners, driven through the country, stopping awhile at Townsboro, and then moving across to Reisterstown, where they arrived about one o'clock on Tuesday morning and immediately bivouacked for the night.

The General was put into the custody of Capt. Owens and two guards, who were charged with his safe keeping. Expressing himself as sick and weary, he immediately lay down and feigned sleep. Soon the captain and his guards laid down, and he listened anxiously for indications of sleep on their part. He had not to wait long before he heard the guard heavily, him commence to breathe heavily, momentarily increasing in volume and profundity, until it became sufficiently loud to wake an ordinary sleeper.

The captain and the other guard had, in the meantime, also commenced to breathe rather heavily, and the general continued with his eyes open to feign sleep. He laid in this way for some time, until all three gave unmistakable signs of sleep. Fearing they were playing "possum," he got up and walked carefully around them, moved over the fence and still noticed them. He then coughed loudly and made considerable noise thinking that they wanted an excuse to shoot at him, as each man was laying with his right hand grasping the muzzles of their guns.

The indications of profound sleep being so unmistakable on the part of all three of them, he now thought he would test the sincerity of their slumbers by jumping the fence. This he did, and on looking back could see no movement of the dusky forms of his guards, and off he shot across agricultural fields, jumping the fences and keeping straight ahead in the direction he thought would take him toward the city. He ran about three quarters of an hour, when he entered a thick wood, and in his weary state, being really broken down by fatigue sought a place of concealment.

He remained concealed for the balance of the night and all the next day, frequently seeing from his hiding place the rebel scouts searching for him, and scouring the bushes and woods.

Finally, about sunset, almost famished for water and food, he ventured out, having come to the conclusion that freedom and starvation was nearly as bad as being a prisoner.
He still kept in the woods, however, and soon saw two men moving towards him, carrying large bundles of hay. He walked up to them and asked what they were doing with hay in the woods, when one of them replied: "We have had our horses in the woods, to keep them out of the hands of the rebels, and we are going to feed them." This reply was a sufficient indication of their sentiments, and he immediately made known to them the circumstances of his presence in the woods, and who he was. They treated him most kindly and cordially dropped their hay and conducted him by a secluded route to their farm house, where he was most kindly and hospitably received by the family. Being in a neighborhood surrounded by rebel sympathizers, and some of the rebel scouts still prowling around apparently watching for him, his whereabouts were kept a profound secret by his loyal hosts, who on Wednesday, set about devising means of getting him to this city. This he accomplished, and at midnight last night a carriage went out from the city and returned with the General, free as he expressed himself, more free than ever he had before felt in his life.

The name of the gallant and patriotic Maryland farmer is at present withheld, for the reason that he has reason to fear rebel retribution should any more of the highwayman of Harry Gilmore be still in his neighborhood.

The General is preparing to leave this morning again for Philadelphia, to join his family at York, Pa., where he will spend a few weeks to recuperate his shattered health.—Baltimore paper.

A REMARKABLE COIN.—While at Saratoga Springs, last week, we were shown a remarkable coin, in the possession of Mr. C. R. Brown, jeweler of that place. It is a gold, and of the time of Philip II, of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great. On the one side is the head of god Apollo, and on the other a representation of the Olympian games (a chariot race).—As the great monarch, in whose reign it was coined, flourished about 240 years before Christ, it bears an age of 2,240 years. And yet, it is almost as perfect as it was the day on which it was cast. The name "Philip" in Greek, is clearly legible.

The manner in which the coin found its way to the light is curious. Two jars containing coins of Philip and Alexander were discovered some time ago by workmen in the ground among the ruins of the ancient city of Sidon, Syria. They divided the prize among themselves; but the Turkish government hearing of the discovery, imprisoned the poor fellows until they were compelled to disgorge nearly all their treasures. The coins were immediately melted up for new pieces; but a Malabar woman, who was with the workmen when they stumbled upon the coins, obtained some of the coins, and worked out the government by her endurance of imprisonment, while denying the possession of any of the treasure. After her release, Rev. W. W. Eddy, then, we believe, stationed as a missionary at that place, obtained this piece from her with much difficulty, by making her believe that unless she gave it up she would be again arrested. There seems to be no doubt of its genuineness.—Albany Journal.

The Recent Terrible Railroad Accident in Canada—How the Emigrants Were "Accommodated."

(From the Toronto Globe, July 8.)

The Grand Trunk Company undertook to convey these people through Canada, from Quebec to Detroit, and how did it proceed to fulfill the contract? In the first place it stowed away four hundred and eighty of them, or more, into eleven cars, of which only one was an ordinary second-class car, and the remainder were box or freight cars, without seats, except some planks rudely fixed up as a temporary make-shift. An officer of the company testified that a box-car would afford comfortable room for twenty-five persons, and then "with close packing," it might be made to hold between thirty-five and forty. If the number of passengers, at least four hundred and eighty, be divided by the number of cars, it will be seen that there was an average of forty-four to each, and to get all these packed in, something more, according to Mr. Eaton's evidence, even than "close packing," must have been necessary. The brakeman has stated that the second-class car was so full that no more could get in, and that a number had to stand. But the over-crowding was not the worst of it.

In a number of cars there was no light—how many we cannot say; the evidence does not show that there was any lamp except in the solitary second-class car. And there were these poor creatures huddled together—men, women and children, as closely as human beings could be packed, carried along in the darkness—without the least ordinary traveling conveniences, without proper ventilation, and without any care to enable passengers to respect the commonest decencies of life, there being no closets or substitutes for them in any of these box cars. The interior of that immigrant train—which has been laid bare to our view in consequence of the sad catastrophe which befell it—irresistibly brings to our minds as the fitting parallel, the old-told horror of the middle passage; and it is no wonder that many of the immigrants who escaped from the wreck mingled, even with their wailing over the corpses of their slaughtered friends and relatives, bitter complaints of the way in which they have been treated, independently altogether of the accident—more like pigs, as they themselves expressed it, than as human beings.

"OUR FRIENDS."—The Atlanta Ga. Register of a recent date says: "Ex-President Pierce, Seymour, of Connecticut, Vallandigham, Reed, Wood, and Richardson, and hundreds of others are as hostile to the war as Black Republicanism. These men are doing us indirect service. They are not openly and avowedly our friends, nor could we reasonably ask this of them. If they did no more than resist the conscription of Mr. Lincoln, that far they are worthy of our respect and sympathy. If they hold up the banner of State Rights, that far they are advocating a sentiment entitled to our admiration.

Such is the course they are pursuing, and such a course ought to have our cordial approbation. Step by step the same convictions and the same temper that have traced them in compact unity and fiery zeal, to denounce ultra Federalism and New England fanaticism, will bring them upon the right ground as it respects our independence. We confess our faith in their political principles. We confess our confidence that eventually these men will see the whole truth, and embrace all its conclusions."

GOODS NEVER BEFORE IN JANESVILLE.

On Exhibition and Sale at
McKEY & BRO'S!

12 Genuine Paisley Double Shavels!

being our own importation, and will be sold at the following prices: Each pair \$2.50, highest quality. A. T. Stewart's price for the best quality is \$3.00. Also the

Genuine Silk Bottom Balmoral!

only \$8. Owing to the lateness of

THE SPRING TRADE!

We now offer our 10

DOUBLE WIDTH TAFFETA!

at 50¢ per yard. Also a like reduction in balance of

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

to make room for our

Summer Purchases!

now receiving. 419p18d4w1

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 102, Broadway.

Cash Capital, \$500,000 00

Surplus, \$45,386 94

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The following is the latest annual statement of this company, showing its actual condition on the first day of January, 1864:

Assets.
Cash balance in bank, \$36,303 18
Cash balance in office, \$7 78
Loans on stocks of solvent institutions, \$123,000 00
Loans on bonds and mortgages, \$108,363 87
Loans on real estate, \$125,000 00
Loans on bonds owned by the company, \$2,000 00
Loans on bonds owned by the company, \$507,000 00
Loans on bonds owned by the company, \$532,225 00
Interest on loans due and unpaid—all paid prior to this date, \$16,307 50
Premiums on life insurance, \$1,560 40
United States Internal Revenue Stamps, \$600 00
Total, \$1,341,386 92

LIABILITIES.

Loans unpaid, and all other liabilities of every description, \$46,082 10

Directors:

GEORGE T. HOOD, President.

CYRUS RECK, Assistant Secretary.

A. C. DAVIS, Madison, State Agent.

We have taken the agency of the above named Insurance Company for Rock county, and intend to do business in the best manner. It is a stock company, and stands among the heaviest and most reliable institutions in New York. Building 16 per cent. off its net profits among its participating policy holders, makes it one of the most desirable companies in which to insure. Risk taken on merchandise, buildings and all household property at the customary rates.

78p18d4w1

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, for the sale of

Real Estate, Stock, Merchandise,

of all descriptions.

THOMAS BURBECK

having established himself in the above named business, three doors north of the American House, Janesville, Wis., most respectfully tenders his services to any person requiring them, on the most reasonable terms.

A stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, Yankee notions, etc., exclusively for sale. Building 16 per cent. off its net profits among its participating policy holders, makes it one of the most desirable companies in which to insure. Risk taken on merchandise, buildings and all household property at the customary rates.

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PERFUMED AND INITIAL STATIONERY for the ladies, just received at

52p18d4w1

WRITING PAPER & Envelopes.

\$1.00 can be saved the people of interior Wisconsin by purchasing their stationery at

50p18d4w1

Special Notices.

REMOVAL!

Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. 6d4w1

NERVOUS DISEASES

AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes,—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON; Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 34p18d4w1

HOW TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES.

Use Dutcher's Celebrated LIGHTNING FLY KILLER, a neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE. 69p18d4w1

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Jan24d4w1

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly skin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the *distinguishing* appearance of youth in the city halls of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patented by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. 6d4w1

S-T-1860-X-DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dyspepsia and indigestion. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent malarial and intermittent fever. They purify the blood and rid of the system. They cure Drunkenness and Constipation. They cure Liver Complaints and Chronic Morbus. They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Culinary Balm, roots and herbs, and are taken on with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Green, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York. 14w4p18d4w1

LYON'S KATHIRON.

Lyon's Kathiron—Kathiron is from the Greek word "Kathiro," or "Kathiro" signifying to cleanse, purify, and remove. This article is what its name signifies. For purifying, restoring, and beautifying the human hair, it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill, and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum. It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It endures scurf and dandruff. It keeps the hair cool and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy. It prevents the hair from falling off and turning gray.

It restores hair upon bald heads. Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathiron. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers. DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., 202 Broadway, New York. 14w4p18d4w1

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGAN.

Among the different inventions originated and perfected by American ingenuity during the past twenty years, few are more surprising than the improvements in musical instruments, especially in reed instruments known as "Reed Organs." Harmoniums and Melodions. European taste has long seemed to have been satisfied with the Organs of Alexander and Pleyel, although neither of those instruments afford much real variety of tone, notwithstanding the makers have multiplied stops and sets of reeds, and by consequence the cost, to an extraordinary degree. The American Organ made by S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston, may safely challenge comparison with either of them, whether as regards variety, power and sweetness of tone or cost. All reed instruments made by the best manufacturers in this country are constructed on the same principle, viz: of drawing the air through the reeds by an exhaustive bellows, instead of forcing it through them by powerful pressure; and the "American Organ" differs from its competitors mainly in three points: 1st, The great care and thoroughness exercised in manufacture; 2d, In the skillful voicing, giving many different qualities of tone as there are sets of reeds; and 3d, In the use of a revolving bellows, which adds materially to the power of the instrument without detriment to its delicacy and sweetness. Any person possessing a musical box can readily appreciate this improvement by holding it while in operation on a mantle or table, and then on a large empty box or barrel, and observing its vastly increased power and richness when in the latter position. In these three points—and they are certainly material ones—a superiority claimed for the American Organ of Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith over the reed instruments of other makers. The Messrs. Smith, being the most experienced reed organ makers in Boston, having established themselves in 1852, and having at least equal facilities with any other makers, have always kept themselves familiar with all improvements and innovations in their department, and they confidently assert their "AMERICAN ORGANS" to be unequalled in variety, and unsurpassed by any, at home or abroad, in purity, sweetness and power of tone. The convenience for voicing and power of tone, the "reeds" force, the tone and the swell, and the ease with which change of stops may be made, render the American Organ, in skillful hands, capable of as much delicacy of expression and variety of effect as the expensive Harmoniums of Alexander and their thirteen registers, and while undoubtedly far superior in durability, is sold for less than half the cost. The demand in England for Smith's American Organ is steadily increasing, and is an irrefragable proof that it triumphantly stands the test of competition in their own market with the most celebrated European instruments. To be found at the Music Store of D. D. WILSON, Janesville, Wis. 68p18d4w1

JUST RECEIVED at the DENTAL

FACTORY, from Philadelphia, a large supply of the most exquisite

ADAMANTINE TEETH.

A new style just patented. They are by far the most beautiful and durable of any yet offered to the public. None have been offered in this city before that will compare with them for strength, durability and perfection of beauty. 70p18d4w1

STRAW GOODS!

Buy a Hat for Forty Cents

worth seventy-five, at

52p18d4w1

REMOVAL—DR. HALE has removed his

Throat and Lung Institute to

14w4p18d4w1

NONE BUT CHRIST—This is the

title of the most interesting Religious Book that has appeared for a long time. The Author is Dr. H. H. CHURCH.

For sale by

64p18d4w1

TO THOSE INDEBTED TO US

we respectfully request to call and make immediate settlement.

Any claims against us will be promptly paid at presentation. For sale by

77p18d4w1

GREAT BARGAINS

to those wishing to purchase.

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Rice, Gaul & Rice's Column.

DRY GOODS RETAILING</

void in the contract the right of the Legislature to alter, repeal or amend any law now in force, or which hereafter shall be enacted, directing any particular

directly or indirectly, that it does not give to the
 contractor any further, in or out of, or over the publication
 of the said law in a newspaper at the Capital, or of any
 official notice, advertisement or communication of any
 kind, directed by chapter 240 of the General Laws of
 the State, to be published in the "Official State Paper"
 dated at Madison, Wisconsin, this 7th day of June,
 1904.
 JAMES T. LEWIS, Secretary,
 JOHN FAIRCHILD, Governor of State,
 WINFIELD SMITH, Attorney General,
 Board of Commissioners for letting contracts for the
 Public Printing. 0010150dow0w

Miscellaneous.

A. DENELL,

JANUARY 1874

REGULATORS

WATERS

WELBY & CO.

100.1 Myer House. — JAMESVILLE, WIS.

JUST RECEIVED

a fine assortment of

SILVER WARE,

consisting of

CASTORS,

CAKE BASKETS,

TEA SETTS,

POON HOLDERS,

NAPKIN RINGS,

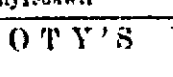
and all kinds of Silver Ware that you will find in a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE.
Agent for the celebrated
CALENDAR CLOCK.
A good assortment of Common Clocks from \$2 up to
\$50. Particular attention paid to repairing Watches,
Clocks and Jewelry, by myself.
GIVE ME A CALL,
and if I don't suit you it will not cost you anything.

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CLOTHES WASHER.

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"My *Deary*—We have used your Washer for six weeks in my family, and think it unequally by any means for the money. I can do no less than to write in recommending it to others who may wish to reduce the labor and expense of their household arrangements."
A. PALMER.
Jamestown, July 15, 1861.

—
Please call at my Sash, Blind and Clothes Washer Depot, Main street, and get one on three weeks' trial, and if you do not like it send it and I will pay your money back.

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Trains leave Jankaville as follows:

For Prairie du Chien at	1:10 a.m.
" " " "	1:30 p.m.

For Milwaukee at	1:40 p.m.
For Monroe at	10:20 p.m.
Trains arrive at Juba-ville, as follows:	
From Prairie du Chien at	12:35 a.m.
" " " at	3:40 p.m.
From Milwaukee at	3:40 p.m.
" " " at	2:50 a.m.
For Monroe at	12:20 p.m.
The 1:40 A. M. train leaves for Prairie du Chien Sunday	
A. M., and not Monday.	
The 11:00 P. M. train leaves for Milwaukee Sunday	
night and not Saturday.	
W. M. B. STRONG,	
General Agent Southern Wia. Div.	
GEO. L. BRETLLE, Ticket Agent.	
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN	

Going South,	12 55 A. M.
"	7 09 A. M.
"	4 29 P. M.
Going North,	2 10 P. M.
"	2 05 A. M.
"	9 10 P. M.
Freight going south (stock)	12 45 A. M.
"	9 04 A. M.
"	12 32 P. M.
"	5 15 P. M.
"	7 09 A. M.
"	4 30 P. M.
"	8 00 P. M.
"	1 00 P. M.
"	7 09 A. M.

" " arrived at 8 o'clock
" " " 9 32 P.
H. E. PATTERSON, Agent.
OEO. L. BENTLEY Ticket Agent.
Tickets for La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points to the
Northwest; for Detroit, Chicago, Galena, Burlington,
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